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Japanese Utility Model Provisional Publication No. 50-101247



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### 実用新案登録願(B)

昭和49 年 1月25日

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6. 添附書類の目録

- (1) 明細書
- 1 通

(2) 図

1 通

(3) 願書副本

1 通

(4) 委任状

- 1 通
- (5) 復代理委任状
- 1 通
- (6) 出願事古譜未書
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### 1. [考案の名称]

拼煙脱弧装置組込み煙突

### 2. [実用新案登録請求の範囲]

冷却塔、吸収塔ミストキャッチャ及びアフタファーネス等よりなる排煙脱硫装置を排気筒の下方に一体に組込んでなる筒身を鉄塔で支持するとともに、アフタファーネスの混合 無出口に 屋根及び仕切装置を配設してなることを特徴とする排煙脱硫装置組込み煙突。

### 3.[考集の詳細な説明]

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部空間を有効に利用でき且つ排煙脱鍼妄歯の補修 点検が支障なく安全に進行される改良された排煙 脱硫装置組込み煙突を供する点にある。

本案に係る煙突においては前記したように、冷却塔、数収塔、ミストキャッチャ及びアフタファーネス等の排煙脱硫装置が排気節の下方に一体に組込まれて煙突節身が構成されているので、工物数地面積が著しく節波され、また建設費、工期が軽減されるものであり、また冷却塔、数収塔、ミストキャッチャ及びアフタファーネス内を通るオスの変れは連絡ダクトもなく恒に上昇流であるため通気損失は最小となる。

また前記排気筒及びその下方に一体に組込まれた排煙脱硫装置よりなる筒身は鉄塔によつて支持されているので、散収塔散溜タンク、冷却用緊急水タンク、散収板循環ポンプ等が鉄塔上に設置され、従つて筒身にかかる重量が少くなるとともに数収板循環ポンプの過程も小さくなり消費電力が大幅に節載され、更にまた本案によれ弧従来空地

であつた鉄塔下部空間は倉庫、計器室、電気室、 ポンプ、フアン、タンク等が設置されるので敷地 が有効に利用されるものである。

更にまた本案においては前記アフォファーネスの混合室出口に屋根及び仕切装置が配設されているので、万一種突飾身内のライニング破片等がお下してきても前記屋根にあたるので排脱装置内にお下する惧れがなる。接近によつて排脱とすることによつて排がスははボガスラインを通して迂回され、前記排脱装置内に入って安全な状態で作業ができるものである。

以下本案を図示の実施例について説明する。

(1) は極哭支持鉄塔(2)内にかける最下部に配設された冷却塔で、排ガスダクト(3)に連絡され、下底部は冷却装置タンク(4)に構成され、上方には下方より順次冷却塔ノズル(5)、冷却塔ミストキャッチャ(6)が配設され、更に同ミストキャッチャ(6)が配数され、近に同ミストキャッチャ(6)の上方には冷却塔級収塔仕切板(7)が配数されていて冷

却塔(1)の上方に連接する後述の敷収塔の敷収液が 冷却塔(1)に入らないようにされている。 図中(8)は 冷却冷敷収塔間ガス適路である。

前記冷却塔(1)の上方は敗収塔(9)か選接され、同 吸収塔(9)には敗収塔充填物 (1)が内蔵されて気液接 触面積が増大され、その上方には吸収塔スプレ(1)、 更にその上方には吸収塔ミストキャッチャ(2)が配 設されている。

前記数 取塔 (9) の上方にはアフタファーネスはが 選接され、阿アフタファーネス(3) の混合室(4) の出 口(5) 上方には混合室監視(4) が配散されている。図 中間は数取塔アフタファーネス間ガス通路である。

前記アフタファーネスはの上部には排気質量が 連接され同排気質器にはベイパスダクトロが連絡 されている。

また前記鉄塔(2)には夫々数収塔被割タンク個及び冷却用緊急水タンク叫が収果されている。

促つてポイラ等より排出された排ガスはプロワ で昇圧された後掛ガスダクト(3)より冷却塔(1)に入

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り、同治母苓(1)内治母塔スプレ(5)より撒布される 治母液により治母除鑑され治母薬は治母塔液器メ ンタ(4)に組る。

前配治海塔(I)から出るガスに同伴されているミストは治海塔ミストキャッチャ(6)で捕集され、治海塔吸収塔間ガス連路側を通つて吸収塔側に入る。吸収塔(9)内には吸収塔スプレ助より吸収液が燃放され、降下してきた吸収液は冷却塔吸収塔仕切板(7)から拡出されて吸収塔液剤タンク側に貯留される。

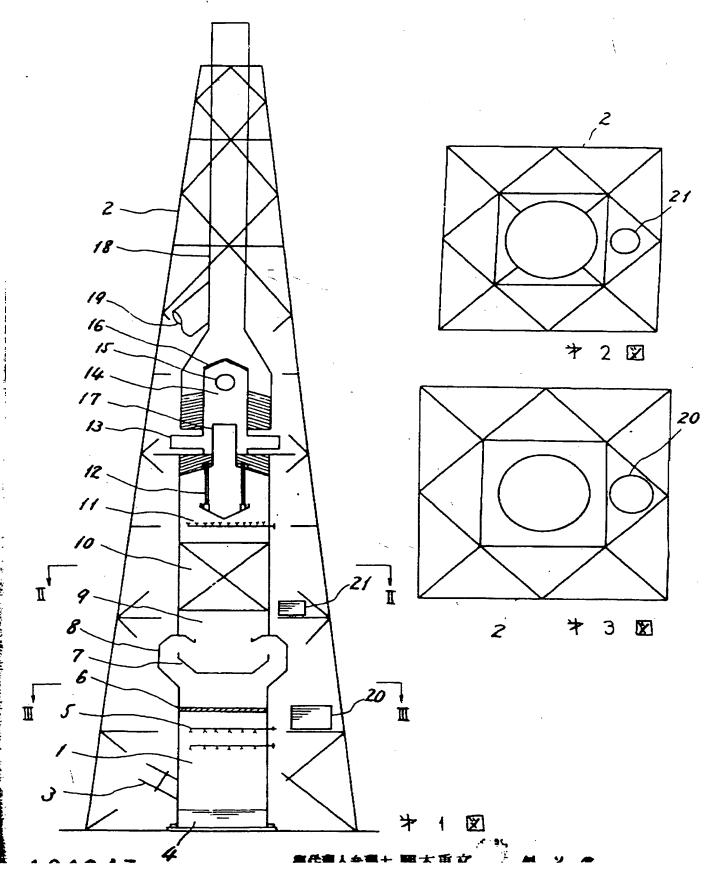
前記数収塔(S)から出たガスに同伴しているミストは数収塔ミストキャッチャ館によつて開発され、同数収塔ミストキャッチャ館を設たガスは数収塔
アフタファーネス機ガス追路器を経てアフタフテーネス語の出口機に入る。

自記数収容ミストキャッチャ間から出てきたガスはアフタファーネス間から発生した熟異と混合 室間であ合され、白煙を発生しない状態で混合窓 出口間を延て掛気質器に入る。

前記排気筒U8 の内部はライニングが施されており、万一ライニング板片が落下しても前記復合室上部の任台室屋模園によつて排煙脱硫装置内に落下することがなく、また前記排煙脱硫装置の補係点検時にはパイパスダクト19を介して排煙筒側に接掛カスを送り安全に作業が必行されるようにするものである。

なお凶水の実施例は排煙脱硫プロセスとして選 式石灰石青伝を採用した複合を示すが、例えばソ ーダ法の如き他のプロセスを使用した場合にも本 案は適用されるものである。

#### 4. [図面の簡単な説明]



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#### SPECIFICATION

 Title of the Device smokestack with built-in flue gas desulfurizing equipment

#### 2. Claim

A smokestack with built-in flue gas desulfurizing equipment, wherein a stack shell is supported by an iron tower, said stack shell being configured such that a flue gas desulfurizing equipment comprised of a cooling tower, an absorption tower, a mist catcher, an after-furnace or the like is integrally built into the lower part of an exhaust stack; and wherein a roof and a partitioning equipment are provided at an exit of a mixing chamber of the after-furnace.

#### 3. Detailed Explanation of the Device

The present device relates to a smokestack with built-in flue gas desulfurizing equipment, wherein a stack shell is supported by an iron tower, said stack shell being configured such that a flue gas desulfurizing equipment comprised of a cooling tower, an absorption tower, a mist catcher, an after-furnace or the like is integrally built into the lower part of an exhaust stack; and wherein a roof and a partitioning equipment are provided at an exit of a mixing chamber of the after-furnace. The present device has for it object to provide an improved smokestack with built-in flue gas desulfurizing equipment, wherein the lot area thereof can be reduced; the iron tower supporting the stack shell of the

smokestack with built-in flue gas desulfurizing equipment, as well as the space beneath the iron tower, can be effectively used; and repair and checkout of the flue gas desulfurizing equipment can be carried out safely without any difficulty.

In the smokestack in accordance with this device, the stack shell is, as described above, configured such that a cooling tower, an absorption tower, a mist catcher, an after-furnace or the like are integrally built into the lower part of the exhaust stack. Therefore, factory lot area can be significantly reduced, and construction costs and work periods can be lessened. Further, the gas flow through the cooling tower, the absorption tower, the mist catcher and the after-furnace does not lead to a communicating duct and always is an ascending flow, allowing the ventilation loss to be minimized.

Further, since stack shell which is comprised of said exhaust stack and the fuel gas desulfurizing equipment integrally built into the lower part of said exhaust stack is supported by an iron tower, absorption tower's liquid pooling tank, emergency cooling water tank, absorption liquid circulation pump, etc. are installed on the iron tower. Therefore, the load impressed on the stack shell is reduced, and furthermore absorption liquid circulation pump head is reduced, allowing the power consumption to be considerably reduced. Further, according to the present device, the space beneath the lower part of an iron tower which has hitherto

been an empty lot has a storehouse, an instrument panel room, an electric room, a pump, a fan, a tank, etc. installed, allowing the lot to be effectively used.

Further, according to the present device, a roof and a partitioning equipment are arranged at the exit of the mixing chamber of said after-furnace, so that if by any chance lining fragments or the like in a stack shell would fall down, they would hit upon said roof. Consequently, they would not fall into the flue gas desulfurizing equipment. Further, in case the flue gas desulfurizing equipment fails, exhaust gas can be bypassed via bypass line by closing off said partitioning equipment, so that said flue gas desulfurizing equipment will be cut off from flue gas. This enables one to enter into and work within the flue gas desulfurizing equipment safely.

The present device now will be described with reference to the example shown in the accompanying drawing.

Reference number 1 refers to a cooling tower deposited at the lower part in a smokestack supporting iron tower 2. The cooling tower 1 is communicated to exhaust gas duct 3, and has the bottom part constituted by a cooling liquid pooling tank 4 and the upper part having provided therein, from below sequentially, a cooling tower nozzle 5 and a cooling tower mist catcher 6. Further, on top of said mist catcher 6 is disposed a cooling tower/absorption tower partitioning plate 7, such that absorption liquid of an absorption tower described below linked to the upper part of the cooling tower

1 is prevented from entering the cooling tower 1. In Fig. 1, reference number 8 refers to a gas passage between the cooling tower and the absorption tower.

To the upper part of said cooling tower 1 is linked the absorption tower 9, in which absorption tower filler 10 is embedded, thereby increasing the gas-liquid contact area. Further, on top of the absorption tower 9 are disposed absorption tower sprays 11, on top of which is disposed an absorption tower mist catcher 12.

On top of said absorption tower 9 is disposed an after-furnace 13, and on top of the outlet 15 of the mixing chamber 14 of said after-furnace 13 is disposed a mixing chamber roof 16. In Fig. 1, reference number 17 refers to a gas passage between the absorption tower and the after-furnace.

To the upper part of said after-furnace 13 is linked an exhaust stack 18, to which in return is linked a bypass duct 19.

Further, said iron tower has therein provided an absorption tower's liquid pooling tank 20 and a cooling emergency water tank 21.

Therefore, exhaust gas exited from boiler etc. is pressurized before entering the cooling tower 1 via exhaust gas duct 3, thereby being cooled and cleaned by cooling liquid sprayed by cooling tower's sprays within said cooling tower 1, following which the cooling liquid is pooled in the cooling

tower liquid pooling tank 4.

Mist entrained by the gas exited from said cooling tower 1 is collected by the cooling tower's mist catcher 6 to subsequently enter into the absorption tower 9 via gas passage 6 between the cooling tower and the absorption tower. Within the absorption tower 9 absorption liquid is sprinkled by the absorption tower's sprays 11, and precipitating absorption liquid is extracted from the cooling tower/absorption tower partitioning plate and pooled in the absorption tower's liquid pooling tank 20.

Mist entrained by the gas exited from said absorption tower 9 is collected by the absorption tower's mist catcher 12, and the gas exited from said absorption tower's mist catcher 12 enters the exit side of the after-furnace 13 via gas passage 17 between the absorption tower and the after-furnace.

The gas exited from said absorption tower's mist catcher 12 is mixed with hot air generated from the after-furnace 13 in a mixing chamber 14 to subsequently enter the exhaust stack 18 via the mixing chamber exit 19 in a status where no white fumes occurs.

The interior of said exhaust stack 18 is provided with lining. If by any chance lining fragments would fall down, the mixing chamber roof 16 at the upper part of said mixing chamber would prevent them from falling into the flue gas desulfurizing equipment. Further, repair and checkout of said

flue gas desulfurizing equipment can be safely carried out in that exhaust gas will be, in such a case, caused to be sent to the exhaust stack 18 via the bypass duct 19.

It is noted that while the shown example contemplates the case of adopting wet-type calcium oxide/calcium sulfate method as flue gas desulfuriztion process, the present device can be applied to the case of using another process such as soda method.

#### 4. Brief Description of the Drawing

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal cross sectional view of an example of smokestack with built-in flue gas desulfurizing equipment in accordance with this device; and

Fig. 2 and 3 are cross sectional views taken along the lines II-II and III-III of Fig. 1, respectively, in which:

1: cooling tower; 2: iron tower; 6: cooling tower's mist catcher; 9: absorption tower; 12: absorption tower's mist catcher; 13: after-furnace; 15: mixing chamber exit of after-furnace; 16: mixing chamber roof; and 18: exhaust stack.